The People's Korea

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Presidential Message to Soviet Leader

President Kim Il Sung who also serves as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a manage on June 16 to Mr. Yuki Vladimirovich Andropov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, upon his election as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The message read:

You were elected President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 8th Session of the 10th Supreme Soviet of the USSR by the Soviet People's deep respect and trust.

Much pleased with the news, I extend warmest congratulations to you on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own.

I sincerely wish you greater success in your future work to implement the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, increase the might of the Soviet Union and defend world peace.

I am convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation firmly forged between Korean and Soviet peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will grow stronger and develop as the days pass by in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Sends Message to OAU Meeting

President Kim Il Sung on June 8 sent a message to the 19th Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Organization of African Unity.

The message read:

I warmly congratulate the 19th Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Organization of African Unity and the entire participating delegates on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own.

The current summit conference being held on the meaningful occasion of the 20th anniversary of founding of the OAU is of important significance in further strengthening unity and solidarity of Africa.

It is a more urgent question than ever before for the African countries to maintain independence and achieve solidarity under the present circumstances in which the imperialists, colonialists and racists ever intensify their moves to cause disputes and conflicts and strangle the liberation struggle of the Southern African peoples by inculcating enmity and confrontation in the newly-emerging countries of the African continent.

If the African countries are closely united in their struggle, all manner of aggression and intervention, sabotage and subversion by imperialists will be thwarted and the cause of total liberation of Africa and its unity promoted.

I am sure that your conference being convened amid the interest of the world progressive peoples will make an epochal contribution to completely liquidating the vestige of colonialism in Africa and building an independent and prosperous new Africa by taking appropriate measures to strengthen unity and cooperation among the African countries in conformity with the requirements of the present situation and the noble ideal of the OAU.

I heartily wish the conference great success in its work.

OAU Summit Ends With Attack on US

The Organization of African Unity ended its 19th summit on June 12, bitterly accusing the United States of violating an arms embargo against South Africa and perpetuating racial segregation.

Gathering for the first time in two years, the African leaders made one of their harshest attacks on Washington of the past decade in a 15-point resolution condemning the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement in the white-minority government of South Africa.

"This assembly strongly condemns the Reagan administration for its self-proclaimed alliance with the racist Pretoria regime, the violation of the arms embargo, and policy of constructive engagement designed to rehabilitate the apartheid regime and isolate the national liberation movement in order to ensure the perpetuation of the apartheid system," the resolution said.

The 50-member OAU said Africa was outraged by U.S. policy on South Africa and blamed it for emboldening South Africa to "engage in more brutal internal repression and brazen acts of aggression against the independent Southern African states."

The summit issued a separate resolution denouncing U.S. policy on Namibia, also known as South West Africa, and demanding immediate and unconditional independence for the South Africa-controlled territory.

Opportunity to Widen Democratic Campaign, Says Former NDP Head

Mr. Kim Yong Sam, former head of the now-defunct New Democratic Party, said on June 13 that his 23-day hunger strike, which he ended on June 9, may have provided "an opportunity" to widen the democratic campaign in south Korea.

He said, " I hope my hunger strike will become a starting point for democratic reforms in this country."

These remarks came in his interview with an Asahi Shimbun correspondent in Seoul. He was interviewed by the Asahi reporter for about 40 minutes in a room at the Seoul National University Hospital.

Here are excerpts from the interview:

On Motives behind Hunger Strike:

I started my hunger strike after months of consideration. I was in a situation where no freedoms were guaranteed. The only way for me to resist was to stage a hunger strike. I decided to do so by myself.

The motivation behind my action was that, as I mentioned in my statement, I wanted to express my condolences to the citizens and students in Kwangju who were victimized in the Kwangju incident three years ago and that I wanted to identify my interests with those of demonstrating students and people. I also wanted to "expiate" for the state of affairs in my country for which I am responsible as a politician.

Therefore, I demanded minimum democratic reforms. I had been under house arrest with no freedom of speech. Under the circumstances, there was no other way but a hunger strike.

Personally, I respect Mahatma Gandhi. He staged non-violence peaceful struggles for India's independence and the Indian people. But my situation was worse than in his era, freedom of speech was guaranteed for him.

On Ending Hunger Strike in June 9:

Originally, I did not set a period for my hunger strike. For one thing, I am convinced that the south Korean people are capable of restoring democracy and that unity among the people is possible.

Also, my friends abroad, including Mr. Kim Dae Jung, were worried about my life, and expressed support for the cause of restoration of full democracy in south Korea.

On Future Struggle:

Unless the "government" restores democracy in south Korea, it may experience the same turmoil that the country faced toward the end of the Syngman Rhee regime and that of the Pak Jung Hi regime.

When I was fasting, I did not know the Democratic People's Council, an organization in the form of a united front, had been formed. Through my hunger strike was born a suprapartisan unity of people including the forces supporting Mr. Kim Dae Jung. The "government" authorities, from now on, will resort to various means to break the unity. We must overcome their schemings with our united efforts and firm resolve to promote the cause of national salvation. I may join in the council to fight for the cause of national salvation.

In a way, I can say our struggle will be changed to grass-roots struggles from party level ones. I am a Christian. I hate violence. My fight will be peaceful and will be focussed on mobilizing all the democratic forces. Peaceful means can be powerful.

On Political Meaning of Hunger Strike:

It is too early to judge my hunger strike politically. If it was successful in any way, the hunger strike may have provided an opportunity to widen the democratic campaign, I would say. Don't ask me. I want to invite your comments on it. I hope my hunger strike will become a starting point for democratic reforms in this country.

What is most important is to be prepared to die for the country. If we are united, we will be able to win freedom of the press.

116 Students Arrested in 128 Campus Protests, Kim Yong Sam's Secretary Arrested

A total of 116 college students so far this year were arrested throughout south Korea for having staged anti-"government" demonstrations and gatherings while distributing anti-"government" handbills on campuses.

There were a total of 128 students' campus protest actions. The number represents an increase by more than three times over the figure during the same period of last year.

These figures were revealed in a report prepared by the south Korean authorities for the "national assembly extra session" which started on June 14.

The number of the arrested students, according to the report, is 1.65 times greater. During the corresponding period last year, 70 students were arrested in 41 incidents across the nation.

The 146 students were charged with violation of the law on assembly demonstration.

Among the 116, 82 were forced to join the armed services, 23 students were put on summary trials and five others are being sought by the police.

Seoul National, Soongjun and Chungang Univ. Students Arrested

Police on June 11 arrested two students on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

Those arrested were Kim Myong Sop and Li Jun Yop, both 21 and seniors of the Seoul National University College of Agriculture. They are charged with scattering anti-"government" leaflets and calling on fellow students to demonstrate on their school campus on June 8.

On the same day, police arrested three Soongjun University students on the same charges.

The three arrested were So Yu Jin, 21, Yun Sok Ho, 22 and Yun Song Hwan, 23. All are seniors. They are charged with scattering leaflets on their school campus on June 8.

Meanwhile, two Chungang University students were arrested on June 3 for calling for an anti-"government" demonstration.

Lee Do Hyong, 21, a junior in business administration, and Kim Kyong Su, 21, a junior in agriculture, distributed anti-"government" handbills and calling for an anti-"government" demonstration on the university camps around noon on June 1.

Chon Du Hwan Junta Gets Tougher with Democratic Figures

The Chon Du Hwan junta on June 17 served a fresh warning to political dissidents by announcing the arrest of former NDP president Kim Yong Sam's chief secretary, following Kim's 23-day hunger strike for democracy.

The authorities said Kim Duk Yong was detained on June 16 and a formal arrest warrant was issued on June 17.

He was charged under a law that provides up to seven years imprisonment for statements made to foreign nationals or through foreign media that are held to "defame or slander south Korea or 'government' agencies specified by the 'constitution.' "

Kim Duk Yong has been an associate for Kim Yong Sam, former president of the now outlawed New Democratic Party.

Kim Duk Yong was accused of supplying material regarding Kim Yong Sam's actions to foreign journalists. The authorities said he also was charged with violating laws banning unauthorized assemblies and demonstrations after he allegedly headed a move to form an organization of former politicians and former New Democratic Party members in support of Kim Yong

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By Muhammad al Missuri

"Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward" (15)

Grand Monumental Structures in the Era Of Juche

(Continued from the previous issue)

In its front yard sculptured groups of lovable children stand, flanked on either side by jets of water.

In the entrance hall is hung a sun-shaped chandelier with ornamental azalea-sculptures around it, sparkling in harmony with the floor inlaid with patterns of camellias, ginkoes and bellflowers.

Moreover, various kinds of medical equipment and appliances illustrative of the latest achievements of modern science gave me a special impression.

On the ground floor is arranged a TV-interview room where visitors can talk with women in childbed, seeing each other on the screen.

The operating theatre with automatic doors on the second floor is painted in light-green colour, so that the room is quite agreeable to the feelings of patients.

An oval germ-free theatre has a ceiling with slits through which students and other practicers can observe surgery with binoculars.

A square germ-free theatre furnished with special lamps on the ceiling and colour TV equipment is so designed as to permit outside observers to give necessary advices to the surgeons at work inside.

As I inspected the hospital including Building No. 3 which resembles a pharmaceutical plant and an experimental animal shed, I felt as if it were a treatment-prevention complex rather than a maternity hospital.

The wards are also excellently furnished. Patients are provided with every convenience. Beds, for instance, are fitted with radio transceivers and signal devices which enable the patients lying in bed to call doctors and nurses at will. These beds are adjustable to necessary heights and angles and are even affixed with dining conveniences.

The hospital has an integral system of oxygen supply in addition to air conditioners which keep the wards ventilated at all times, their temperature being regulated according to the wishes of the inpatients.

It is also equipped with facilities for intensive baby-upbringing, photothearpeutic instruments, low and high frequency treatment apparatuses, function testers, various kinds of roentgenographic devices, well-appointed laboratories, mud-treatment rooms and therapeutic steam baths.

The maternity hospital may well be proud of its interior and exterior elegance and its up-to-date equipment for all to see.

I felt an irresistible curiosity about the man who had designed this grand monumental structure. I could not leave the place before I knew how the designer hit upon such a capital idea and from where he derived such a creative inspiration based on audacity and magnitude and full of energy.

I got the answer from an official of the hospital who said:

"This hospital is a gift from our Party that has boundless love and concern for the new generation of our revolution and for women. . . .

"The erection of the monumental edifice owes its success in sketching, designing and in all its building operations to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who went into particulars to direct the work. There would be no end if I were to tell all about his guidance.

"He spared nothing, funds and materials, if it was for the construction of the maternity hospital. Probably, no other buildings in Pyongyang have used so much rare material as this one."

So this maternity hospital of a world level is also closely associated with the name of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The magnificent and beautiful Changgwang Street which has sprung up recently in the central part of Pyongyang is another eloquent proof of the fact that the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is the greatest captain of modern architecture and genius of creation and construction.

The street with all the best modern amenities for the people both in its form and content is a brilliant creation of the era of Kimilsungism. The construction of this street completely toppled all the existing building practices and outdated methods and marked a revolutionary turning point in the field of architecture.

True to the noble intention of the great leader President Kim Il Sung to modernize the revolutionary capital, Pyongyang, into a most beautiful and cultured city, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il had long been contemplating to build an ideal communistic street, a shining example of Juche-oriented architecture, on the site of the outmoded Ryongsong Street which had made its appearance immediately after the war.

His brilliant plan was conveyed to the officials concerned in September 1979 when the construction projects of the Changgwang Health Complex and the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital were at their final stages.

The draft layout of the street was first discussed at a consultative meeting one day in the following month. Many of the designers present were rather confident of the layout they had drafted by integrating their long-standing experience and architectural knowledge. It envisaged a juxtaposed array of large buildings along the thoroughfare without much difference in the heights of the buildings.

At the meeting, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il showed the orientation and ways to create an originally new form and content of architecture by boldly discarding the conventional form.

Advising that steeply high-rise buildings were preferable to bulky ones, he specified apartment houses of 18, 20, 25, and 30 storeys for the purpose. The designers set about working on a blueprint in accordance with his original, superb plan, burning with creative zeal. But the task was too difficult for them to cope with in spite of their knowledge and experience.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il helped them to widen their mental horizon, enlightening them through repeated guidance until the blueprint became flawless in every detail.

He gave concrete accounts of the matters related to the heights of buildings for each block, contrasts between structures, sizes and forms of windows and to door handles and shower jets.

Further, he paid deep attention to all work of construction such as manpower, equipment and material supply.

He organized powerful ranks of builders with those who had performed distinguished services in the construction of the Changgwang Health Complex and the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and formed a competent building staff.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il emphatically declared that the construction of the apartment houses in Changgwang Street would be a starting point of a fresh change in Korean architecture in the 1980's just as the "Sea of Blood"-type revolutionary opera marked a great turning point in the development of Korean art.

The building workers turned out with redoubled courage, upholding his noble idea and encouraged by his great trust placed in them. They registered a high speed in erecting tall apartment buildings covering an area of 400,000 square metres. They completed the huge construction project in a matter of ten months.

Lined up with buildings of different heights in harmony, the new street looks beautiful, strikingly bringing out its light vertical and curved view and its well-balanced three-dimensional vision. It also gives an impression of great richness in architectural structure for its variety of forms – square, tower, zigzag, etc.

The inside of the houses is completely of Korean style and well furnished to be congenial to the people's feelings and national characteristics. Every flat consists of three to four rooms, provided with excellent furniture plus modern sanitary and cultural facilities.

Multi-storeyed buildings in tower shape are installed with high and low speed elevators for the convenience of the dwellers, and every home also has a refrigerator and a washing machine.

In fact, they are so wonderful that one might take these ordinary working people's houses for fashionable hotels.

Musing over the name of this street, I was wrapped in noble feelings.

When the project was near completion, there were many suggestions as to the naming of the street. Some proposed for the retention of its old name, and some for the addition of the adjective "new" to its original name.

But these suggestions failed to reflect the characteristics of the new street, so they were not to the liking of everyone.

Then, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il advised that it would be better to name it "Changgwang Street" after the Korean language which means "another bright street that sprang up in the homeland".

It would be endless if I were to dwell on all the monumental creations of Korea and their building speed.

On the high rostrum of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held some time ago, a leading official of the metropolitan Party committee had this to say:

". . . By rushing forward in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign, our Pyongyang City, during the period under review, finished the difficult and colossal construction projects in the shortest period of time, among them over 40 industrial projects covering some one million square metres, more than 50 large public buildings of monumental value, the underground Pyongyang (the Pyongyang Metro), over 20 streets with high-rise apartment houses and new avenues including Ragwon Street, and a number of historical sites and recreation grounds."

Such is not limited to construction in the capital of this country. Grand historic monuments were erected at Mt. Wangjae, Lake Samji and other revolutionary battlesites and revolutionary sites and a large number of construction projects were carried out in Wonan, Hyesan, Haeju, Chongjin, Pyongsong and other provincial seats, in Nampo, Sinpo, Rajin and other modern port cities, industrial districts and in the countryside.

The 1970's was a decade of grand construction which adorned every part of the country with innumerable monumental creations of the era of Kimilsungism.

Thanks to the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who is bringing about momentous changes in our age with unique architectural and aesthetic concept and by his unusually seasoned guidance, Korea is growing prosperous and beautiful with every passing day, and the dignity and pride of the happy people are exalted to the skies.

Changgwang Street in Pyongyang

For the Future

A revolution is a cause which is accomplished through generations over a long period of time. The process of successive inheritance of the revolutionary cause is also a process of replacement of one generation by another. Even a great achievement made by a given generation would remain a mere historical fact limited to that period unless it is correctly carried forward and developed by the next generation.

People, therefore, often say that education is an important work which decides the prosperity of the country and the people.

Not all countries, however, value education so much as Korea does.

As I felt deeply through my two previous visits, this time, too, I was most strongly impressed by education in Korea. It is a policy and pride of this country to give priority to education over all other work and lavishly use its wealth for the education of the younger generation.

Quite naturally, Korea is called "land of learning" or "land of education".

Human society has an educational history of several thousand years.

The world, however, has 814 million illiterate people, who account for 30 per cent of its adult population. Even the United States which boasts of its civilization and wealth reportedly has as many as twenty and several million illiterates.

The level and social scale of education in a given country is not always determined by its history or wealth.

As for Korea, she is not yet too rich a country. She still has much work to do. Among other things, she must reunify the country and build up the economy and national defence. Her educational history dates back only three and half decades, including the three years of war which reduced everything to ashes.

But there are more than five million pupils and students in this country at present. If the nursery and kindergarten children are added, the number amounts to 8.6 million or half the total population.

Schools function in all parts of this country, even in obscure villages and on solitary islets far from the shore.

Every one of the rising generation of Korea has the right to education and is in duty bound to study under state law.

(To be continued)

DPRK Diplomatic Activities

(January-April)

Diplomatic relations of the DPRK with non-aligned countries and the Third World nations are developing more actively, while its relations with other socialist countries are also becoming closer.

Six foreign leaders visited the DPRK from January to April, including the Congolese, Upper Voltese, Nicaraguan, Egyptian, Grenadian and Seychellois leaders.

Pyongyang's diplomatic activities from January to April are outlined below:

Foreign Leaders from 6 Countries

• Mar. 12 – 15, the People's Republic of the Congo

Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor, President, Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo

An agreement on cooperation in educational and agricultural fields signed (Mar. 14)

• Mar. 13 – 16, the Republic of Upper Volta

A delegation of the People's Salvation Council and Government of the Republic of Upper Volta headed by Prime Minister Thomas Sankara

A general agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation signed (Mar. 15)

• Mar. 18 – 21, the Republic of Nicaragua

A party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua

A joint statement and an agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation signed (Mar. 21)

• Apr. 4 – 5, the Arab Republic of Egypt

His Excellency Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt

A general agreement on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation signed (Apr. 5)

• Apr. 10 – 14, the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada

A party and government delegation of Grenada headed by Maurice Bishop, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement Party of Grenada and Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada

An agreement on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation signed (Apr. 13)

A joint communique made public (Apr. 14)

• Apr. 24 – 27, the Republic of Seychelles

His Excellency France Albert Rene, President of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and President of the Republic of Seychelles

(This was the third visit to Korea by President France Albert Rene following his Korean visits in 1978 and 1980.)

Foreign Delegations and Ambassadors President Kim Il Sung Received

• N.M. Shubnikov, newly-appointed Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea (Jan. 20)

• Hani Habib, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic to the DPRK (Jan. 20)

• The delegation of the SWAPO (Jan. 29)

• Ribhi Awad, Member of the Revolutionary Council of the Palestine National Liberation Movement and Member of the Palestine National Council, who visited the DPRK as a special envoy of Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. (Feb. 5)

• The government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Feb. 5)

• The government delegation of the Republic of Indonesia (Feb. 11)

• His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, and Madame (Feb. 25)

• Ahmed Mohamed Loqman, Minister of State and General Secretary of the Supreme Council for Youth and Sport of the Yemen Arab Republic, who visited the DPRK as a special envoy of the President of the YAR. (Feb. 27)

• The government economic delegation of Socialist Ethiopia (Mar. 5)

• The delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (Mar. 24)

• Paulo Correia, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and Minister of Rural Development, who was a special envoy of the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. (Mar. 24)

• Sekou Almamy Koreissi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mali (Mar. 24)

• The friendship visiting group of the Communist Party of China (Apr. 11)

• C.M. Murshed, Newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the DPRK (Apr. 12)

• His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, and his wife (Apr. 14, 16)

• The visiting delegation of the Left Party Communists of Sweden (Apr. 16)

• The delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union (Apr. 17)

WPK Delegations

– A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Sang Jun left Pyongyang on Jan. 8 for a visit to Cape Verde.

(Aristides Pereira, President of the Republic of Cape Verde, met the delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Sang Jun on Jan. 19.)

– Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, on Feb. 21 met the delegation of the WPK headed by Kang Sok Sung, Member of its Central Committee and Director of the Party History Institute, attending the 16th Congress of the Palestine National Council.

– A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Yong Sun, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the WPK, left Pyongyang on Feb. 22 to attend an emergency international meeting against the scheme to form a triangular military alliance which was held in France.

(Returned home on Mar. 19)

– A delegation of the WPK headed by Ho Jong Suk, Member, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, left Pyongyang on Feb. 23 to attend the 16th Congress of the Italian Communist Party. (Flaminio Piccoli, President of the Christian Democratic Party of Italy (CDPI), on Mar. 14 met the delegation of the WPK.)

(Returned home on Mar. 19)

– A delegation of the WPK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Member and Secretary of the WPK Central Committee, arrived in Damascus on Mar. 6 for a visit to Syria.

(Left Damascus on Mar. 13.)

– A party workers delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Byong Bae, Vice-Director of a Department of its Central Committee, left Pyongyang on Mar. 22 for a visit to China.

(Flew back home from China on Apr. 5.)

– Maltese President Agatha Barbara on Mar. 30 met the party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, which had attended celebrations of the fourth anniversary of the national day of Malta.

– A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, left Pyongyang on Apr. 9 for the German Democratic Republic to attend an international scientific symposium on the 165th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx and the centenary of his death.

(Flew back home on Apr. 25)

– A friendship visiting group of the WPK headed by So Yun Sok, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, left Pyongyang on Apr. 19 for a visit to China.

– A delegation of the WPK headed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, left Pyongyang on Apr. 20 to attend the fourth Congress of the Liberation Front Party of Mazambique.

DPRK Delegations to Foreign Countries

– A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam left Pyongyang on Jan. 8 to attend the Extraordinary Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries which was held in Nicaragua. (The delegation of the DPRK returned home on Jan. 21)

– A delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-President Pak Sung Chul left Pyongyang on Mar. 5 to attend the 7th Non-Aligned Summit Conference held in New Delhi.

(*Vice-President Pak Sung Chul who was heading the DPRK delegation met with the heads of state of Yugoslavia, Nicaragua, Democratic Yemen, Seychelles and the Yemen Arab Republic.

*The DPRK became again a member nation of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries at the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference.

*The Delegation of the DPRK returned home on Mar. 13 after attending the conference.)

– A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, left Pyongyang on Mar. 29 to attend celebrations of the fourth anniversary of the national day of Malta.

(The party and government delegation of the DPRK returned home on Apr. 2.)

– A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yong Chae, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of Communications, left Pyongyang on Apr. 20 to participate in celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan.

Delegations of Foreign Ministry

– A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by its Vice-Minister Kim Jae Suk left Pyongyang on Jan. 17 for a visit to Malaysia.

(Returned home on Mar. 3 after its visit to Malaysia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Iran.)

– A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by Chong Tae Hwa left Pyongyang on Jan. 27 for a visit to Angola.

(Returned home on Mar. 3 after its visit to Angola, the Congo, Cameroon, Nigeria, Guinea, Mali and Senegal.)

– A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by its Vice-Minister Pak Myong Gu left Pyongyang on Jan. 27 for a visit to Algeria.

(Returned home on Feb. 26 after visiting the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, the Republic of Tunisia, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Syrian Arab Republic.)

– Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received a delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by Chong Tae Hwa.

(Feb. 5, KCNA report so dated)

– Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana on Feb. 10 met the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK headed by its Vice-Minister Kim Jae Bong.

– Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure on Feb. 13 met the Foreign Ministry delegation of the DPRK headed by Chong Tae Hwa.

– Rwandan President Habyarimana Juvenal on Feb. 24 met the Foreign Ministry delegation of the DPRK headed by its Vice-Minister Kim Jae Bong.

– A friendship visiting group of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by its Vice-Minister Chon In Chol left Pyongyang on Mar. 29 for a visit to China.

(Returned home on Apr. 8.)

Government Trade Delegations

– A government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Jong Gun, Minister of Foreign Trade, left Pyongyang on Jan. 29 for a visit to Pakistan. (Returned home on Feb. 15.)

– A delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea left Pyongyang on Mar. 5 to attend the 4th Congress of the General Trade Union Confederation of Portugal. (Returned home on Mar. 25.)

– A Korean Trade Union delegation left Pyongyang on Apr. 9 to attend a meeting of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions and celebrations of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity.

Other Delegations

– A delegation of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK headed by Kim Yu Sun, Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK and Member of the International Olympic Committee, left Pyongyang on Jan. 8 to attend a meeting of the Association of the National Olympic Committees and a meeting of the IOC Executive Board with National Olympic Committees.

(Returned home on Jan. 27.)

– A delegation of the Korean Students Committee headed by its Vice-Chairman Li Jong Gun left Pyongyang on Jan. 15 to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Students in Greece.

– A Korean movement's delegation left Pyongyang on Jan. 15 to pay a visit to the Soviet Union.

(Returned home on Feb. 4.)

– Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure met a delegation of the DPRK photo, book and handicraft exhibition. (Jan. 27, KCNA report so dated.)

– A sports delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Duk Jun, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, left Pyongyang on Feb. 2 for a visit to Iran. (Returned home on Feb. 21.)

– Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, received a delegation of mass gymnastic display of the DPRK on Feb. 18.

– A delegation of the parliamentary group of the DPRK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA, left Pyongyang on Feb. 26 to attend a consultative meeting of the parliamentary groups of socialist countries held in Hungary.

– A Hamhung city friendship delegation headed by Kim Yong, Chairman of the Hamhung City People's Committee, South Hamgyong Province, left Pyongyang on Feb. 22 for a visit to China. (Returned home on Mar. 4 from its visit.)

– The Pyongyang Circus left Pyongyang on Feb. 26 to participate in celebrations of the bicentenary of the French Circus. (Returned home on Mar. 30.)

– A delegation of Minju Choson (organ of the DPRK Government) headed by its Editor-in-Chief Chae Jun Boyng left Pyongyang on Mar. 5 for a visit to Bulgaria.

– A delegation of the education committee of the DPRK headed by its Vice-Chairman Han Gi Hwan left Pyongyang on Mar. 12 for the Soviet Union. (Returned home on Apr. 8.)

– A delegation of the academy of sciences of the DPRK headed by its Vice-President Sin Mun Gyu left Pyongyang on Mar. 12 for the Bulgarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic. (Returned home on Mar. 31.)

– A forestry delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yong Hwa, Vice-Minister of Forestry, left Pyongyang on Mar. 14 for a visit to the Soviet Union. (Returned home on Mar. 30.)

– A cultural delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol left Pyongyang on Mar. 15 for a visit to France. (Returned home on Apr. 8.)

– A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Vice-Chairman of its Central Committee Yun Gyong Taek left Pyongyang for China on Mar. 15. (Returned home on Mar. 31.)

– A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Li Ryong Un left Pyongyang on Mar. 19 for a visit to Cuba. (Returned home on Apr. 8.)

– The Pyongyang Art Troupe left Pyongyang on Mar. 22 for a Pakistan tour.

– A delegation of the Korean Musicians Union left Pyongyang on Apr. 2 for a visit to the Soviet Union.

– A delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Chol Sik, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences, left Pyongyang on Apr. 2 to attend a symposium on the questions of north-south talks and

(Continued on page 6)

S. Korea—Colony of U.S.: Int'l Conference in Rome

As reported by The People's Korea (No. 1142), an International Conference on the Socio-Economic Rights of the South Korean People (Apr. 29 and 30) and an International Conference for Judging the Chon Du Hwan Junta were held in Rome under the sponsorship of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea.

The following are the keynote report, reports by delegates, a resolution, a white paper, a document and speeches reported by KCNA.

"Violation of Political, Economic and Social Rights and Neo-Colonial Dependence in South Korea": Keynote Report by Robert Charvin, Secretary General, the International Jurists Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea.

The problem of violation of human rights and political democracy in south Korea cannot be separated from the economic and social position of south Korea and its people.

The political suppression is connected with the extremely harsh exploitation of the working people.

The exploitation and suppression are continuing in south Korea and there still exists a system trying to subject the south Korean working class to the maximum exploitation as under all other fascist systems in the world.

After all, a decisive struggle against violation of human rights in south Korea demands the following points:

– To denounce Seoul's policy of systematic suppression and violation of human rights perpetrated since 1980.

– To denounce violation of the economic and social rights of the south Korean working people by the Chon Du Hwan "regime" and the western industrial and financial groups.

– To denounce the neo-colonial people by the united policy imposed upon the south Korean people by the United States and Japan which continuously encourage violation of human rights and are dead set against reunification.

"Threat from the north' is used as a pretext in stamping out all the political and social demands" – This declaration about the contradictions of the south Korean economy clearly shows the "reason" why human rights are violated in south Korea.

The successive "regimes" of Seoul have put down all the opposition forces by using the label of "communism" and flung open the door to the foreign investors.

Underlying the suppression is not an ideological view but a definite political interest. But an ideological "outer cover" is needed.

In south Korea false propaganda is conducted to make it appear as if the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were constantly engaged in "subversive" acts. All the political opposition forces, Catholics, Protestants, Buddhists, democrats and even liberalists are condemned as "communists," as traitors.

The Chon Du Hwan regime cooked up new evil laws including the "national security law" to intensify the suppression of the people.

With the utterances of the U.S. ambassador in Seoul who called persons opposed to the Seoul "regime" "spoilt children" ("Mond," June 17, 1982) as an occasion, the south Korean Christians unhesitatingly demanded the expulsion of commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea Wickham and U.S. ambassador to Seoul Walker who are to blame for this oppressive politics.

That the religious circles brought action against the United States clearly shows that the oppression and excessive exploitation of the south Korean working people and the neo-colonial dependence of south Korea are closely related with each other.

The present south Korean "regime" is closely connected with the outside forces and multinational corporations.

As the military dictatorship is strengthened, the strategic interests of the United States and Japan and the profitableness of foreign corporations and the stability of their investments are further guaranteed.

The collusion of the United States, Japan and south Korea for trumping up the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance is being stepped up in an undisguised way in disregard of human rights and the south Korean people.

This alliance will further deepen Seoul's subjugation to the foreign interests and make south Korea remain a neo-colonial appendage of the United States.

The purposes pursued by the United States and Japan in south Korea are completely identical.

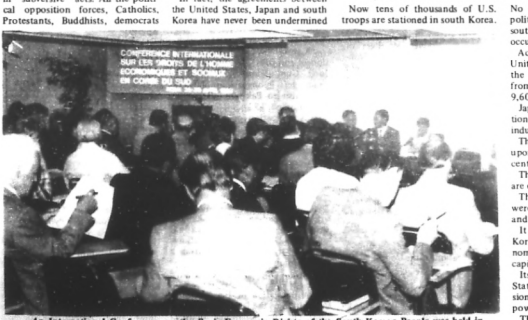
Japan and south Korea have close ties in information, communications, air "defence," weapon system and personnel exchange.

The south Korean army belongs to a unified military system under the command of the United States.

In fact, the agreements between the United States, Japan and south Korea have never been undermined despite the systematic violation of human rights by the successive south Korean "regimes."

All activities for democracy in south Korea has run up against the barrier of economic and strategic interests.

Therefore, the cause of human rights in south Korea demands that internationally and in all countries (especially in those countries which are cooperating with Seoul) a joint struggle be waged against the political suppression, economic exploitation and neo-colonial dependence in south Korea.



An International Conference on the Socio-Economic Rights of the South Korean People was held in Rome on April 29 and 30.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS

"South Korea: A Neo-Colonial Occupied Area"
By U.S. Delegate Stanley Falkner

The United States has made south Korea a colony. It has selected and approved every political and military leader and controls its economy.

Not only are its leaders selected and approved by it, but its economy is also influenced by United States multi-national corporations and banks.

South Korea is indebted to United States private banks and large private corporations in excess of four billion dollars. There are currently 13 branches of United States banks in south Korea.

The "United States Agency of International Development" and the "South Korea-United States Joint Investment Committee" and "South Korea-United States Economic Cooperation Committee" re-present examples of how the United States directs the economy of south Korea to reduce its independence.

According to the "Economic and Technical Agreement," the United States is in a position to "check and restrain without reservation all projects and related documents" of the south Korean "government."

South Korea has been plunged into a colony of the United States where poverty, hunger, terrorism and massacre prevail under a military "government."

The yoke of neo-colonialism now over the people of south Korea must be removed first by the withdrawal of foreign troops and then to leave the people of all Korea to determine their own destiny.

"Let Us Check and Frustrate the Planned U.S.-Japan-south Korea Tripartite Military Alliance and the 'Two Koreas' Plot"
By Japanese Critic Fujishima Udai

The Reagan administration and the U.S. Defence Department think that if they establish the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance as early as possible, they would be able to decisively check the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and strengthen their global strategy.

This is why the Reagan administration and the U.S. Defence Department strongly urge the Japanese government to set up a wartime system in Japan so that it may fully cooperate despite all obstacles in a new war in Korea to be provoked by the United States.

The very bellicose Reagan administration is in the United States and Japan and south Korea "faithful" to Reagan are in Asia.

The method regarded as particularly important by the Reagan administration and the U.S. Defence Department in manipulating their allies is to give precedence to the strengthening of military relations and subordinate the political and economic relations to them.

This method has become a typical form more clearly than NATO in Northeast Asia.

For instance, the U.S.-south Korea joint military exercises "Team Spirit" which had been staged every year since 1976 were staged this year from February 1 to mid-April on the largest scale ever in history surpassing the biggest military exercises of NATO.

The U.S. imperialists' basic policy toward the Korean Peninsula is to create "two Koreas."

The successive U.S. governments have repeatedly cried for "cross recognition" and "simultaneous entry into the United Nations," but have all along concealed the fact that their real intention was to create an international climate for "two Koreas."

The "two Koreas" plot has no just ground.

The world's progressive people who cherish *chajusong* (independence) should direct the spearhead of struggle against U.S. imperialism, make the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea at an early date, put a period to the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea obstructive to her reunification and remove the most dangerous factor of global war.

"South Korea – Political Domination and Economic Dependence"
By Albert Marouani, Professor at Nice University, France

Now tens of thousands of U.S. troops are stationed in south Korea.

No one can doubt who controls politics and overall economy of south Korea under this military occupation.

According to data released in the United States, the military aid of the United States to south Korea from 1950 to 1981 amounted to 9,600 million dollars.

Japanese multi-national corporations are getting profits through industry.

The south Korean economy relies upon foreign countries for 71.2 percent of its raw materials.

The foreign debts of south Korea are on the increase.

The foreign debts of south Korea were 1,780 million dollars in 1978 and 4,384 million dollars in 1980.

It can be said that the south Korean economy is an ailing economy entirely dependent on the capitalist world market.

Its dependence on the United States and Japan finds clear expression in political, technical, trade, power, financial and all other fields.

The dependence of the national economy and harsh exploitation of labour forces are two phenomena related to the political subordination which demands the establishment and reinforcement of the dictatorial "regime" resorting to a permanent violation of human rights.

Resolution

After hearing reports and speeches, the conference confirmed that the south Korean "regime" captained by Chon Du Hwan is pursuing a policy of systematic repression against students, labour movement, churches and all those opposed to the military dictatorship.

The conference also ascertained the absence of all social protection for the working people in south Korea and the harsh exploitation of them essentially profitable to foreign investors and multi-national corporations.

The crisis affecting the south Korean economy aggravates the living conditions of the worker and peasants, particularly of female workers and children forced to labour.

South Korea is a colony of the United States.

From 1945 and today in collusion with Japan, the United States is exercising a new-colonial domination in all domains, political, economic, cultural and military.

The dependence of south Korea upon great powers of imperialism and multi-national corporations finds expression in Seoul's repressive policy and opposition to all real dialogues for reunification.

The International Conference on the Economic and Social Human Rights in South Korea manifested its apprehensions over the increasing danger of general armed conflict consequent upon the subordination of south Korea to the United States and Japan.

The joint military exercises (February-April 1983), the reinforcement of nuclear arms deployed in the south of the Demarcation Line and the projected U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance show that south Korea is an instrument for the aggressive strategy of the Reagan administration.

The Korean Peninsula is today one of the principal regions in the world where a nuclear war may break out.

The conference considered that respect for human rights and democracy and effective independence in south Korea and preservation of peace and inseparable with one another.

The jurists and all those concerned for the political and social liberation of peoples should rouse world public opinion for governments of various countries which still have contact with the Seoul authorities to take notice of the conditions of the south Korean people.

The international conference on the economic and social human rights in south Korea expresses its solidarity with the south Korean people's struggle to build a democratic, just and peaceful society.

It denounces the military dictatorship imposed by Chon Du Hwan and the United States.

It appeals to the jurists of the whole world, humanitarian organisations, trade union organisations and political and cultural organisations to develop active solidarity with the south Korean people for the independence of south Korea, reunification of Korea and the preservation of peace in this part of the world.

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Wuonpoong: State Vs. Free Labor

(Continued from the previous issue)
Reprinted below are excerpts from the October 16 statement (1982) issued by the Wuonpoong Union, and on following article is portion from statement made last November 14.

OCT. 16 UNION STATEMENT

[From: "Immediately Cease the Cruel Barbarities Being Inflicted Upon the Wuonpoong Textile Labor Union Members" – October 16]

"Without solidarity, we cannot be victorious.
Who will resolve this issue, if the Wuonpoong Textile Labor Union members do not become unified?
While they are oppressing us through the consolidation of their money and power,
We must gather our strength to resolve our problem.
I must bear this final cross.
'Return to the normal operation of the factor!'
'Abide by the collective contract!'"

"We have endured many things. We have endured them a long time.
Immediately cease the crackdown on the labor union.
Guarantee the living expenses of the laborers.
WE WANT TO LIVE!
Keep the laws of our constitutional government. Who are you working for? Tell us! Our hot blood is seething.
'Return to the normal operation of the factory!'
'Abide by the collective contract!'"

This song – "The Last Cross" – was written by the labor union members who have tried to overcome the many conspiracies to suppress and destroy the labor union since 1980. The Wuonpoong Textile Labor Union, which has struggled to secure the guarantee of workers' livelihood and the extension of the workers' rights, is now standing at the crossroads of death, having been crushed by the cruel and barbaric violence inflicted upon them...

...All during the time that we were enduring this sort of crackdown measures, we requested the help of the related agencies of the present "government," beginning with the "president," we appealed to the members of the national assembly" and even to church leaders. But all these efforts were for nothing. The so-called representative organization of the laborers, the "Ministry of Labor," and the Association of Textile Labor Unions did not even lift a single finger to help us. In fact, they were so frightened that we would request their help that they feigned complete ignorance of our situation. No one hears the painful cries of the laborers, caught in unjust and unfair situations. They cannot find anyone who will listen to their story. This is the reality within which the laborers have to live.

How can this present "government," which supposedly stands for "the Construction of a Democratic and Just Welfare Society", calmly overlook this anarchic situation caused by uncontrolled violence? And how can it itself continue to disregard and strangle the laborers? Our position is just and inviolable. The Wuonpoong Textile Labor Union, which has maintained a democratic labor movement, is nearing its tragic death because of the violence of a wicked and base force. The suppression which we have suffered is not only that of the labor-management conflict. Rather, the so-called labor-management conflict, or the "internal organizational conflict" of the laborers is, in reality, the crackdown activities of the government in disguise. A few of the company's management and employees were used in this deception.

But we believe that we will not be defeated. With the true saying, "He who uses the sword will die by the sword," we believe that the people who committed such violence against the weak laborers will ultimately perish. WE REJECT SLAVERY! WE REJECT SUBMISSION UNDER THE THREAT OF VIOLENCE! TO SUBMIT IS TO CHOOSE TO BE SLAVES! And we also know through the study of history that all kinds of retaliations will also follow the one who innocently surrenders. That is why we curse violence and deeply long for a peaceful world where communication and love can fully exist. Our struggle will continue with the support of all the citizens. All the labor union members must not surrender despite the many difficulties facing us in our struggle. We must fight till the last laborer is finished so that we may increase the dignity of the Wuonpoong Textile Labor Union and become witnesses to the labor movement of the 1980's which is already stained with many crackdowns and suppressions. Let us bravely struggle! Join us....!!

The efforts by the Wuonpoong Textile Co. Union, and the attemps by the Chun "regime" to suppress it as the last democratically-elected union, have aroused considerable concern and support within south Korea. Students, other laborers, and Christian groups – Catholic and Protestant – have spoken out against the tactics employed against the union, and for just laws which would guarantee democratic labor union activities.

Church activities have included the October 18 NCC-K (The National Council of Churches in Korea) statement printed here, a prayer meeting in Seoul November 14, and at least two NCC-K sponsored meetings of Christian ministers November 23 and 29. It was decided at the November 29 meeting, attended by several hundred, to call for a worldwide boycott of KUKJE products.

A Statement of The NCC-K: Regarding the Crackdown on the Wuonpoong Textile Labor Union and the Urban Industrial Mission.

We, as an arm of the Korean Church, have endeavored to realize God's justice in our land by being with the poor and oppressed people and by following the life and words of Jesus Christ who lived for them. In order to accomplish this, we have prayed for the establishment of a true democratic society in this land and have earnestly believed that the construction of a just and equal working society is the most important and urgent demand of our present industrial society.

Yet in recent times, the burning of the U.S. Cultural Center [in Pusan], the massacre of the people at Uh-Ryong [by a policeman gone berserk], the incident surrounding the Korean Christian Action Organization (KCAO) statement, and the financial fraud case of CHANG Young-ja and YI (LEE) Chul-hee which involved large sums of money, have caused us to have serious doubts about the "Construction of a Just Society" slogan of the "Fifth Republic." Furthermore, when we saw the crushing of the entire labor union of Control Data during the process of the company's withdrawal from Korea last summer, and the crackdown on the Tae-Chang and Moo-Goonghwa Textile labor unions, and the recent violent efforts to destroy the Wuonpoong Textile Labor Union, we cannot help but believe that the "Construction of a Democratic Welfare Society" which the "Fifth Republic" promises and champions is only a fiction.

Through its sweat, sacrifice and diligence, the Wuonpoong Textile Labor Union revived the factory after it went bankrupt because of an anti-social industrialist in 1973. It is also a well-known fact that the workers, centered around the labor union, operated the company with a large profit margin until 1979. But when the Kukje Group took over the ownership of the company, it began to operate it with a remodern management philosophy and to suppress the democratic and *independent labor union, which has* brought it a great deal of public criticism. Especially, the September 27 [1982] attack, raid and seizure of the union office and the beating of the union leaders by over 100 of the company's management people and the male employees; the physical violence and the verbal abuse inflicted upon CHUNG Sun-soon, the president of the labor union who was democratically elected in 1982, in an effort to force her to resign fom her office. During this 17-hour ordeal, she collapsed unconscious on 3 separate occasions due to their lynching; on October 13, they recklessly beat up the women laborers who had reported for work, in order to take part in normal union activities and the normal operation of the factory; the violent beatings resulted in injuries, including the breaking of teeth of one union member. Hundreds of the laborers were taken to the police station and questioned; at present, 3 have been imprisoned and 20 others have received summary sentences. Having carefully observed these past events, we cannot hide our shock at the fact that these inhuman and violent acts are still publicly taking place in our society. Morever, over 45 members of the labor union have been dismissed; and since it is certain that more people are going to be imprisoned and dismissed, it is obviously an unfair handling of the present incident to lay all the responsibility for the present situation on the labor union.

We believe that when the laborers – the underdogs in our industrial society – form a solidarity among themselves in order to arrive at a relationship on an equal footing with the stronger business owners, so that the laborers may enjoy their rights and find justice and peace in our industrial, working society, they, are following an appropriate way to realize a free-enterprise society in Korea. We further belive that Christian participation and commitment is both necessary and appropriate in order to achieve this reality in our society.

We request that the government take this opportunity to completely reform its labor policies. Also, the Kukje Group, which has grown through the sacrificial efforts of the laborers, must seriously and deeply examine its past activities and cease its pre-modern industrial management methods of unilaterally oppressing the labor union in an effort to destroy the union. We request that the business owners and the government immediately stop their distorted criticism of the true intentions of the Urban Industrial Mission (UIM), which has committed itself to the making of peace in the working world. We ask that the incidents such as the "government's" onesided effort to prevent the October 7th prayer meeting (to pray for and share in the sufferings of the Wuonpoong Textile laborers at Youngdungpo UIM) by its power and violence do not repeat themselves.

Below is our position and our demands:

1) The "government" must assume responsibility for the violent acts inflicted upon the Wuonpoong Textile Labor Union; it must search out and punish the goon squad [the persons who broke into the union offices and beat the workers on that and successive occasions]; the *management responsible for starting* this kind of violent incident, and the "Ministry of Labor" and the police department which both neglected and overlooked this vicious violent incident must be severely censured.

2) The company and the mass media which have falsely represented the UIM as a rebellious and subversive group in this recent incident must stop such activities. Those responsible must accept full responsibility for these actions.

3) All the laborers and students who have been imprisoned on account of this incident must be immediately released;** All things must be restored to their original condition before the violent acts began, and the labor union must be allowed to operate normally as before.

4) The Kukje Group must clearly realize that a company is not a private property to be monopolized by an individual; they must immediately cease their mistreament of the Wuonpoong Textile laborers and the efforts to destroy the labor union, and return to a normal operation of the company.

5) The "government" must clearly bear in mind that the only way to safeguard the stability of the society and our national security is to structurally assure that a democratic and peaceful labor-management relationship is maintained; it must repeal its pre-modern labor laws and labor policies; the labor-related laws must be revised and a new, democratic law policy must be established.

6) Our Church will continue to identify with the sufferings of the UIM and the Wuonpoong Textile Labor Union. We will continue to pray for them until the end.

October 18, 1982
The National Council of Churches in Korea

UNION APPEAL:

On November 12, 1982, plain-clothes-police followed one of the Wuonpoong Union women to the hiding-place of 13 union members & executives, resulting in their detention. Within days, however, the union was able to issue a lengthy statement which described the government and company's union-busting activities. That November 14 statement concluded with the following 10 demands:

1) Remove from the Wuonpoong Labor Union Office the perpetrators of violence who illegally took it over, and restore to the Union members free use of the office.
2) Stop forcing Union members to sign statements of promises *(for those returning to the factory)*, and resignations *(for those being forced to resign)*.
3) Immediately rehire the 67 Union members who were fired in an effort to destroy the Union, and the 80 members who, unable to hold out against the pressures brought to bear against them, signed resignation slips.
4) Release the three *(later a total of 9)* jailed Union officers, and protect free activities of Union officers.
5) Punish those who used violence against Union members beginning Sept. 27, 1982.

BOYCOTT KUKJE

6) If YANG Jung-mo, President of the Kukje Group, and CHUNG Son-jik, President of the factory, are unable to control violent incidents such as the recent ones, put their property into the national economy and oust them from the financial world.
7) Oust from public office CHUNG Han-ju, Minister of Labor, and HAN Jin-hui, Chairman of the Central Labor Committee who, as servants of immoral business heads, have used corrupt strategies.
8) Immediately stop the mobilization of provincial governors, mayors, county chiefs, district chiefs, District Labor Union chairmen, local chiefs, police chiefs, etc., who are disturbing parents of workers to make them force their daughters to resign and return to their homes, by the use of contemptable actions.
9) Immediately put a stop to the distorted reporting by the media, which is trampling the right to life of the Wuonpoong Textile laborers.
10) We appeal for a boycott of the products produced by the Kukje Group, the immoral factory chiefs of which are trampling upon laborers.

November 14, 1982
Wuonpoong Textile Labor Union

(Concluded)

Korean Nationals in Japan and "Alien Registration Law" (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Fingerprinting is required of a criminal. Originally, the fingerprinting system was introduced as an important means of criminal investigation. It is believed that the fingerprinting system was at first introduced into Japan in April 1911 as a means of criminal investigation.

Fingerprinting was introduced for the registration of foreigners after the former Alien Registration Ordinance was abolished to be replaced by the "Alien Registration Law" enforced on Apr. 28, 1952, following the conclusion of the San Francisco peace treaty on Sep. 8, 1951.

From the beginning, this fingerprinting system met strong opposition from resident Koreans. Therefore, the Japanese authorities couldn't but postpone its enforcement. This fingerprinting system was actually enforced three years after the proclamation of the "Alien Registration Law."

For the Purpose of "Maintaining Public Peace and Order"

The real purpose of the Japanese authorities in introducing the fingerprinting system for resident foreigners was revealed in the remarks of Minister of Justice Karasawa. He said on Feb. 14, 1958 at a joint meeting of the Judicial Affairs Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Lower House that the fingerprinting system was necessary in connection with the maintenance of public peace and order. This indicates that the Japanese Government intended to treat resident Koreans as "criminals" and regarded them as "potential criminals" related to the maintenance of public peace and order.

At the 96th Diet held last year, opposition Dietmen demanded that the fingerprinting system which made foreigners feel insulted, be abolished.

However, the Japanese authorities cited the following as a reason for maintaining it:

The fingerprinting system is necessary in the light of the aims and purposes of the "Alien Registration Law"; to maintain accuracy in the registration of foreigners; and to prevent illegal issue, fabrication and forgery of alien registration certificates.

They aim to investigate the daily life of resident Koreans and to keep a watch on trends in their activities. The "Alien Registration Law" functions as a means of infringing upon the democratic national rights of resident Koreans, and the fingerprinting system is an effective means for this purpose.

The character of the law as a public peace order maintenance law has to be maintained at the expense of the human rights of resident Koreans, they assert. The violation of human rights of resident Koreans doesn't matter for the Japanese authorities.

Abolition of Fingerprinting System—Current of the Times

No fingerprinting system is adopted in many countries now. The number of countries using this system is small. According to a study by the Japanese Foreign Ministry made at the end of 1981, it was only the U.S., Indonesia, Mexico, south Korea and some Central American and south American countries that adopted the fingerprinting system.

A large number of countries have abolished the system for the reason that the mandatory fingerprinting requirement harms individuals' honor and human dignity.

A secretary of the Japanese Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice said in March 1979 at a Budget Committee meeting of the House of Representatives:

Fingerprinting is not desirable. It is easily imagined that when one has one's fingerprints taken at a local government office, one feels insulted.

Director General Kosugi of the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice said in May 1980 in the Judicial Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives:

It is preferable to reduce the number of times at which fingerprints are taken. This deserves serious consideration.

When suspects who are not detained have their fingerprints taken, the authorities concerned have to obtain their consent.

Even criminals are allowed to refuse fingerprinting.

This case shows the inhumanity of the fingerprinting system under the "Alien Registration Law."

Therefore, the opposition Dietmen unanimously pressed the government for abolition of the fingerprinting system, saying that the regulation of the "Alien Registration Law" seemed to put more strict restrictions on resident foreigners than on criminals so far as fingerprinting is concerned.

The mandatory fingerprinting system violates the International Covenants. Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (B Covenant) stipulates that no one shall be subjected ....., inhuman or degrading treatment....

Local Government Bodies Demand Abolition of Fingerprinting System

The local governments, which are in charge of fingerprinting procedures and its confirmation, began to demand abolition of the fingerprinting system.

The head of Ikuno Ward, Osaka City, expressed his view as a reference in the 96th Diet from the standpoint of a local government that is in charge of registration work of resident foreigners in a district where a large number of Koreans live.

He said:

In the light of their life and historical backgrounds, I think that procedures relating to the registration of foreigners, in particular, the presently enforced fingerprinting system, seem not to suit the present reality, when I consider the requests of organizations concerned and the feelings of Korean residents in our ward.

The Osaka Prefectural Government has demanded since 1967 abolition of the fingerprinting system. A committee of heads of wards of Osaka City has requested the authorities concerned to abolish the fingerprinting system, to extend the validity renewal period of the alien registration certificates, to simplify registration items and so on.

The national union of councils on alien registration questions made up of 40 prefectures has repeatedly requested the Japanese Government to abolish the fingerprinting system. In its petition on Aug. 17, 1981 to the Minister of Justice, the union stressed that the union hoped the question of fingerprinting would be examined so that for the time the requirement of fingerprinting might be minimized ....."

More than 50 percent of the violations of the "Alien Registration Law" are related to the failure to carry the alien registration certificates.

These cases are mostly due to carelessness—for instance, one forgets to take one's certificate with him or her when one changes one's clothes. Even the Japanese Government admits this.

Director Maeda of the Criminal Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Justice said as follows on May 13, 1980 at a Judicial Affairs Committee meeting of the Lower House:

I suppose almost all the cases (violations of the "Alien Registration Law") seem to be caused by carelessness.

Director General Kosugi of the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice also said in the Judicial Affairs Committee of the Lower House "(These cases) ..... seem to be probably caused simply by carelessness."

In the previous period, the "Alien Registration Law" subjected those who failed to carry their certificates to up to one year of imprisonment or penal servitude, or to up to thirty thousand yen in fines and in addition, both imprisonment (or penal servitude) and fine could be imposed on them.

In the amended "Alien Registration Law" enforced on Oct. 1, 1982, the item on imprisonment and penal servitude were deleted and instead fines of up to 200,000 yen may be imposed on those who fail to carry their certficates.

The "Alien Registration Law" obligates a resident foreigner always to carry his or her registration certificate. The law also stipulates that a foreign national residing in Japan present his or her certificate to the competent authorities when requested.

The competent authorities include immigration inspectors, immigration control officers (as stipulated by the immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act) police officials, maritime safety officials, railway safety officials, government and local-government officials as stipulated by an ordinance of the Ministry of Justice (public service personnel in charge of registration of foreigners or work relating to the rationing of major foodstuffs, narcotic control officials, public security investigation agents or officials of the public employment security offices.)

Obligation to Carry, Present Certificates

The competent authorities can request a resident foreigner to present his or her alien registration certificate whenever deemed necessary. There are no special restrictions on the scope of their duties. The Japanese Government deliberately and arbitrarily interpret the law to mean that the performance of the duties of the competent authorities include every kind of duties recognized by law within the scope of competence of the government authorities.

The stance of the Japanese authorities is as follows:

The competent authorities can ask a resident foreigner to present his or her certificate as they consider necessary. Therefore, a resident foreigner should not question the authorities as to their request.

When asked about the reason for mandatory requirement to present alien registration certificates, the authorities concerned argue that their requirement is necessary for their investigative activities and no reason could be made known as it is a matter concerning secrets related to their duties.

In the course of debate on the partial amendment of the "Alien Registration Law," questions about abolishing the obligation always to carry the certificate and to present the certificate upon the request of authorities were raised in the Judicial Affairs Committee of the Lower House in the 96th Diet.

Otaka, government representative of the committee, said in answer to a question.

... Speaking from the stand point of an official in charge of immigration and residence control of foreigners, I must say that this system (the obligation to carry the certificate and show it upon the request of authorities) is necessary.

In order to prevent illegal entry and stay and prosecute violators, we must ask foreign nationals always to carry their certificates. (Apr. 20, 1982)

The obligation to carry the certificates stipulated in the "Alien Registration Law" put pshycological pressure on resident foreigners. In addition, violations of human rights have frequently occurred due to the obligation of foreign residents always carry their certificates. This obligation is specially on Korean residents of all resident foreigners. This obligation as primarily aimed at resident Koreans.

A foreign professor at Sofia University in Tokyo wrote in his contribution to the Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun dated Apr. 6, 1977:

During my 25 years stay in Japan, I have visited various places from Hokkaido in the northern part to Kyushu in the southern part for conferences, lectures, meetings with parents of university students, gatherings of alumni associations. However, I have never been requested to present my certificate during this peirod.

Originally, matters relating to status and residence should be treated as matters relating to civil affairs of administrative affairs.

But the status and residence of Korean nationals in Japan are treated as criminal affairs and regarded as subject to punishment.

This kind of treatment violates the International Covenants.

Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (B Covenant) stipulates that Everyone ..... have the right to liverty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.

Resident Koreans are neither foreign travelers nor temporary visitors. As a result of Japan's colonial rule of Korea, they came to live in this country. It is injustifiable to treat resident Koreans with special historical background as short-term visitors or travellers.

The Japanese authorities argue that the obligation of Korean residents to carry the certificates is required to ascertain the status and residence of resident Koreans. But this question can be solved by referring to the originals held by local governments or the Ministry of Justice.

There is no justifiable reason why the obligation of foreign residents to carry the certificate and show it to the authorities upon request should be kept. **(To be continued)**

(Continued from page 3)

economic cooperation among Third World countries held in China.

– A Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe headed by Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Li Sang Tae arrived in Tokyo on Apr. 3 for a visit to Japan.

– A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Yun Gyong Taek, Vice-Chairman of its Central Committee, left Pyongyang on Apr. 6 for a visit to Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. (Returned home on Apr. 15.)

– A Korean journalists' delegation left Pyongyang on Apr. 6 to visit the People's Republic of Bangladesh. (Returned home on Apr. 29.)

– A delegation of the Korean Architects Union headed by Vice-Chairman of the State Construction Commission Pae Dal Jun left Pyongyang on Apr. 9 to attend the International Scientific Symposium on Gravel Production Processes and Architecture held in Algeria.

– A Korean sports delegation headed by rector of Pyongyang University of Physical Education Yun Tae Yun left Pyongyang on Apr. 9 to attend a meeting of sports college rectors of socialist countries held in Cuba.

– A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency to attend a working conference of technical department directors of news agencies of socialist countries and a seminar on the 60th anniversary of the September Anti-Fascist Popular Uprising in Bulgaria.

A delegation of instructors of the Korean Children's Union left Pyongyang on Apr. 13 to attend the 8th festival of the Syrian Baath Juvenile Vanguard.

A table tennis delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Duk Jun, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, left Pyongyang on Apr. 19 to participate in the 37th World Table Tennis Championships held in Japan.

– A Korean delegation headed by Li Gon Il, Director of the Hydro-Meteorological Service, left Pyongyang on Apr. 23 to attend the 9th meeting of the World Meteorological Organization held in Geneva.

– The State Pyongyang Circus led by its head Hong Jae Sik left Pyongyang on Apr. 23 for a visit to Yugoslavia.

– A delegation of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) headed by its deputy Editor-in-Chief Choe Chil Nam left Pyongyang on Apr. 26 for a visit to China.

– A delegation of the Kim Il Sung Higher Party School headed by its deputy Director An Dong Yun left Pyongyang on Apr. 26 for a visit to China.

– A delegation of Korean economists headed by Vice-President of the Academy of Social Sciences Kim Chol Sik left Pyongyang on Apr. 27 to attend a meeting of the Executive Council of the Third World Economists Association held in Algeria.

– A Korean scientific and technological cooperation delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Metal Industry An Mun Hon left Pyongyang on Apr. 27 for a visit to Czechoslovakia.

– A DPRK public health delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Public Health Choe Won Sok left Pyongyang on Apr. 27 to attend the 36th General Assembly of the World Health Organization held in Geneva.

– A delegation of Minju Choson (organ of the DPRK Government) headed by its deputy Editor-in-Chief Ryu Hwa Gyong left Pyongyang on Apr. 30 for a visit to Hungary.

Foreign Delegations and Delegates which Visited DPRK

***Jan. 1-6:** A government trade delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic

***Jan. 3-11:** A government trade delegation of the Republic of Cuba

***Jan. 6-13:** A delegation of the Khabarovsk City Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

***Jan. 10-18:** A delegation of the USSR state committee of television and radio broadcasting

***Jan. 10-18:** A government trade delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic

***Jan. 17-Feb. 11:** A Malagasy delegation for the study of the Juche idea

***Jan. 17-Apr. 13:** A delegation of

(Continued on page 7)

Int'l Conf. on S. Korea

(Continued from page 4)

WHITE PAPER

A white paper adopted at the International Conference on the Economic and Social Human Rights in South Korea held in Rome says:

The political repression in south Korea and the harsh exploitation of the working people are inseparable with each other.

To crush the claims for social rights and even a desire for them through fear and destroy political adversaries and all democratic expression constitutes the unique combat for the dictatorship of Seoul.

Today the economic recession and the systematic violation of all human rights take joint steps. But it is not sufficient to accuse the "political and economic system" of south Korea. As a matter of fact, south Korea is not independent.

On the contrary, it is deeply integrated with the world capitalist market, particularly with the private interests of the United States, Japan and Western Europe.

South Korea is in the category of "atelier countries" which constitute the simple "peripheral appendices" of highly developed big multi-national firms and market economies of the "centre." The west "business world" and "liberal democratic" governments are directly linked with the political repression and harsh exploitation in south Korea.

The pretext "threat of invasion from the north" has been used to repress all the claims for political and social rights.

South Korea serves as a "bridge-head" for the strategic interests of the United States. South Korea is not only the economic "object" but political and military "object" of the big Western powers. The moves to form the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance do not cease to be reinforced.

The stockpile of U.S. nuclear arms a few kilometres south of the Demarcation Line turns Korea into an eventual battle-field of a global war.

The violation of democracy and human rights, economic exploitation and political and military dependence are different aspects of a unique political phenomenon.

All the activities in favour of political and social democracy in south Korea run counter to the barries of the financial and strategic interests.

Therefore, it is clear that the cause of human rights in south Korea demands an international and internal unified struggle of the countries (particularly those which collaborate with Seoul) against the Seoul "regime's" political repression, economic exploitation and neo-colonial dependence.

DOCUMENT ON CHON DU HWAN

Robert Charvin, Secretary General of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, presented a document of accusation of Chon Du Hwan at the International Conference Judging the Chon Du Hwan clique.

The document says:

After the "army purge coup" in 1979, Chon Du Hwan became the boss of the Seoul "regime."

All his political activities were a succession of violations of general international laws, humanitarian conventions, agreements of the B.I.T. and resolutions of the United Nations, and often of the south Korean "law" itself which restricts the public rights and liberties.

1) Chon Du Hwan is a bellicose element who actively participated with the U.S. troops in the Vietnam War and was involved in the massacre in Hontchou where hundreds of civilian Vietnamese were assassinated and many other crimes, in violation of all articles of the Humanitarian International Law.

2) Chon Du Hwan in collusion with the United States impeded the process of democratisation after the death of Pak Jung Hi by dint of the December 12, 1979, "coup d'etat" and usurped power by force of arms in violation of laws.

3) Chon Du Hwan in the top of the south Korean "government" harshly cracked down upon the manifestations of opposition in Kwangju in May 1980 by military violence.

The Massacre in Kwangju violated all the principles for protection of human rights adopted by almost all countries in the World Declaration on Human Rights in 1948, and the International Pact in 1966.

4) The multiple violations of human rights, the suppression of all individual and collective public liberties and the inexistence of the economic and social rights for the working people—briefly speaking, the most repressive military dictatorship constitutes the model of the "government" of Chon Du Hwan.

Chon Du Hwan is responsible not only for the practices violating human rights but also for the "systematization" and "codification" of these violations.

5) South Korea is a country of systematic tortures.

Like Pak Jung Hi, Chon Du Hwan protects by his authorities the tortures against all the opponents to the military "regime."

6) Chon Du Hwan is responsible for the subordination of the south Korean economy to the United States, Japan and their multi-national corporations.

Chon Du Hwan is continually reinforcing the "policy" of his predecessors of totally leaving the south Korean economy to the tender mercy of foreign investors in disregard of the national interests and the principle of sovereignty.

The debts of south Korea amount to 38,000 million dollars.

7) Chon Du Hwan is responsible for the discrimination policy toward women and their exploitation harsher than men's at south Korean and foreign enterprises.

8) Chon Du Hwan is aiding the development of corruption, a method of "government" in south Korea, by tightening the close ties between the business circles and the puppet administration.

9) Chon Du Hwan is impeding more persistently than his predecessors an effective dialogue between the two parts of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Chon Du Hwan is directly responsible for the perpetuation of the division of the Korean nation and violation of the fundamental principles of the people's right to self-determination.

10) Chon Du Hwan is converting south Korea into a zone of almost nuclear war.

Chon Du Hwan is actively participating in the integration of south Korea in the Japan-America strategy conducive to the elaboration of the Japan-U.S.-south Korea tripartite military alliance.

Thus, for his policy of systematic encroachment on all human rights and his contemptuous attitude towards the international law, Chon Du Hwan is, along with internal and external accomplices, a dangerous criminal not only to the Korean people but also to peace in Asia and the world.

In consequence, the Rome International Conference decides to assign the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea to examine the process of Chon Du Hwan who ought to bring himself before the International Popular Tribunal.

SPEECHES

Representatives from many countries and international organisations spoke at the International Conference on Economic and Social Human Rights in South Korea.

Solange Bouvier-Ajam, Vice-President of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, said:

All of us know well that neither individual freedom nor economic and social rights exist in south Korea.

All of us also know well that multi-national companies, mainly U.S. companies, are committing harsh exploitation to squeeze maximum profits in various domains, in the economic domain in particular.

It is clear fact that south Korea is a cannon-fodder serving the over-all strategy of the United States to encircle the socialist countries.

Angel Castro Lavarello, Senator of Peru and Chairman of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship, said that for its independent domestic and foreign policies based on the Juche idea which was founded by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, even the world powers feel constrained to respect the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. But south Korea is utterly different from this, he said, and added: In south Korea there prevail only tragedy and poverty, aggression and interference, death and suppression, exploitation and oppression.

Nicole Oreyfus, Secretary General of the French Association of Democratic Jurists, said they exposing economic exploitation and heinous suppression, together with the barbaric and despotic system, is important in bringing to light the falsehood of the claim that the south Korean society entered a road of certain "democratic development."

Ikki Auguste, Director of a Cabinet of the Ministry of Justice of the Congo, had this to say:

The current international conjuncture is intended to check and frustrate the scheme to frame up a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea. The formation of this military alliance by the U.S. imperialists is firmly aimed at obstructing the process of Korean reunification.

Emmanuel Zammit, Editor-in-Chief of the Programmes of Radio of Malta, held that Korea must be reunified at an early date, if the socio-economic rights of the south Korean people are to be guaranteed. And he went for the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea.

Lucio Luzzatto, President of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, said that the violations of human rights in south Korea must be brought to justice. The President proposed that in this a judgement be passed on the dictator Chon Du Hwan and a public procurators' group be formed for such people's tribunal.

Diakite, representative from Mali, supported the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea which has always claimed the U.S. troops' withdrawal from south Korea and the reunification of Korea.

Lawyer Cavalieri, a leading member of the Italian Association of Democratic Jurists, exposed that the United States is turning south Korea into a huge nuclear military base against the socialist countries and called for a struggle against the foreigners' domination over and interference in Korea and for the peace and peaceful reunification and world peace.

Pierre Nkundwa, representative from Burundi, said that the Korean people have the right to build a unified state independently, without depending on the outside forces and free from outside interference. This requires the withdrawal of the imperialist aggression troops from south Korea, he noted.

R.K. Garg, Senior Lawyer of the Supreme Court of India, said that today Korea is the target of strike by the triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea. He pointed out that the U.S. imperialists are plotting to cause in Korea such tragedy as in Beirut and, furthermore, occupy the whole of Asia.

Stepan Kringerberg, Editor-in-Chief of "Raindoyar", the journal of the Swiss Association of Democratic Lawyers, said that the main cause of the strained situation in Korea is the imperialist troops' occupation of south Korea. He stressed that south Korea is a colony of the United States.

The speakers also included Nicholas Blake, representative of **the British Society of Holidaw Jurists; Dr. Hans Wagner, Chairman of the Wiener-Neustadt, Austria, City Administration of the Wiener-Neustadt Branch Committee of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Rolf Stolz, representative of the Party of Green of West Germany; Pandit Ghanshyam, General Secretary of Guzarat State Association of Lawyers, India; Thalis Mylonas, representative of Greece; Berara, Malagasy Ambassador to Italy; Luis Perez Lara, Chairman of the Spanish Association of Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People; Lamon Veras, representative of Dominica; Keita, representative of Guinea; Lawyer Luis de Azevedo, Chairman of the Portuguese Association of Democratic Lawyers.**

(Continued from page 6)

the Zimbabwe African National Union for the Study of the Juche Idea

•Jan. 17-Feb. 11: A delegation of the Zimbabwean University for the study of the Juche idea

•Jan. 18-Apr. 19: N.G. Vaidya, General Director of the Progressive Bookstore of Nepal

•Jan. 20-Feb. 1: A delegation of the SWAPO

•Jan. 28: A delegation of the Patent Administration of China

•Jan. 31-Feb. 8: A delegation of Workers of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia

•Feb. 4-7: A government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran

•Feb. 7-12: A delegation of the USSR Aviation Company

•Feb. 14-Mar. 2: A Costa Rican delegation for the study of the Juche idea

•Feb. 19-Mar. 17: A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Venezuela

•Feb. 21: A Hungarian economic delegation

•Feb. 21: A delegation of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

•Feb. 21: A delegation of groups for the study of the Juche idea in India (left on Mar. 22)

A delegation of Indian social scientists (left on Mar. 15)

A Portuguese delegation for the study of the Juche idea (left on Mar. 8)

A Ugandan delegate for the study of the Juche idea (left on Mar. 8)

•Feb. 21-Mar. 8: A delegation of the Bulgarian Architects Union

•Feb. 22-Mar. 4: Ito Masataka, deputy Foreign Editor of the Japanese paper "Asahi Shimbun"

•Feb. 28-Mar. 3: A government trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania

•Feb. 28-Mar. 15: An Ecuadorian delegation for the study of the Juche idea

•Mar. 8-11: A government agricultural delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt

•Mar. 11-25: A research workers delegation of the International Institute of the Juche idea

•Mar. 18-25: A delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania

•Mar. 18-22: Mori Takeshi, Executive of the Japan Table Tennis Association

•Mar. 21-29: A delegation of the World Intellectual Property Organization

•Mar. 21-Apr. 23: A Malagasy delegation for the study of the Juche idea

•Mar. 21-Apr. 19: A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Marien Ngouabi University, the Congo

•Mar. 22-25: Gunther Sabetzki, President of the International Ice Heckey Federation, and his party

•Mar. 27-Apr. 26: A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Ethiopia

•Mar. 27-Apr. 13: Luis Aires, delegate for the study of the Juche idea of Portugal

•Mar. 28-Apr. 19: Mario Cisoko, delegate for the study of the Juche idea of Guinea-Bissau

•Mar. 28-Apr. 19: Prof. and Dr. Friedrich Epstein of Graz Technical University of Austria

•Mar. 29-Apr. 5: A Chinese delegation of metrological science and technology

•May 29-Apr. 5: Mahmoud Khabbazzadeh, Manager of International Division of the Iranian paper "Ettela'at"

•Apr. 4-9: A delegation of British Labour members of Parliament

•Apr. 4-13: A delegation of the International Music Council

•Apr. 4-19: Yemi Oyeneye, Chairman of the study group of the Nigerian Uhion of Teachers Lagos Wing on the Juche idea and the works of President Kim Il Sung

•Apr. 4: A Costa Rican delegation for the study of the Juche idea

•Apr. 4-13: Albert Marouani, professor of Nice University of France

•Apr. 4: A Soviet Table Tennis selected team

•Apr. 5: A Juche idea study delegation of Dar-es-Salaam College of National Education of Tanzania

•Apr. 7: Shiraishi Itsue, Chairman of the Hiroshima Line Society for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung in Japan

•Apr. 8–23: A friendship visiting group of the Communist Party of China

•Apr. 8: A Guyanese delegation for the study of the Juche idea

•Apr. 8-19: A delegation of the Writers' Association of Thailand

•Apr. 8: Noguchi Masahiro, Director of the Yushin Firm of Japan

•Apr. 11: A delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union

•Apr. 12-23: A delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture

•Apr. 15-18: A delegation of the Left Party Communists of Sweden

•Apr. 18-25: A delegation of the Maritime Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

•Apr. 18-26: A delegation of the Ministry of Education of Czechoslovakia

•Apr. 24: Joseph Nyerere, younger brother, and M. Nyerere, son, of Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere

•Apr. 24: A delegation of nursery workers of the Republic of Seychelles

•Apr. 25: A delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union

•Apr. 29: A delegation of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania

•Apr. 29: Saliou H. John, Chief of the Gambian group for the study of Kimilsungism

•Apr. 29: A Korea-visiting delegation of influential personnel of the Liberal-Democratic Party in Ibaraki Prefecture for promotion of Japan-Korea friendship

•Apr. 29: A delegation of the Nagasaki Prefectural Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification

Hunger Striker Inspires Political Dissidents in S. Korea: Asian Wall Street Journal

Hunger striker Kim Yong Sam has inspired other banned politicians in south Korea, said James R. Shiffman, The Asian Wall Street Journal's Seoul bureau chief in the June 17-18, 1983 issue of the paper.

Here are excerpts from his article entitled "Hunger Striker Inspires Political Dissidents in Korea."

SEOUL — After Chun Doo Hwan seized power three years ago, he promulgated a law banning political opponents from engaging in public activities. The tactic worked. He silenced the people who could have spoken out most vehemently against him. But now a political dissident had dented the president's legal armor with a hunger strike, a possible confrontation between setting the stage for the government and its opponents.

Kim Young-Sam, the best known of the more than 300 banned political figures still in south Korea, defied the law by declaring he wouldn't eat until full democracy was established here. In addition to being banned, he had been under house arrest for a year when he began the fast month.

As government authorities looked on, other banned politicians, Christian dissidents and student activists rallied to Mr. Kim's defense. Some started hunger strikes of their own. The politicians violated the ban by issuing a statement in support of Mr. Kim and his demands for fair presidential elections, press freedom and a new constitution. Emboldened, they even formed a pan-national political organization to fight for democratic reform. Meanwhile, as Mr. Kim's condition deteriorated, the government became increasingly concerned.

Although authorities allowed the politician to meet and issue statements, they were tougher than usual on the students. On a day that a mass demonstration was planned downtown, police simply rounded up students who were in the area, regardless of what they were doing. Several thousand students were detained long enough to prevent the rally, according to Western diplomats.

Anti-Chun Issues

The immediate crisis ended after 23 days when Mr. Kim decided to end the fast, saying that he wanted to live to carry on the fight. But the event left the political landscape altered. For the first time since the rise of President Chun, a banned politician had staged an anti-government political event. In the past, Christian dissidents and students had been the only ones raising anti-Chun issues. "In that sense, it's really taboo-breaking incident," another banned politician, who wished to remain anonymous, said of the hunger strike.

The renewed political activity doesn't threaten the basic stability of the Chun administration. But dissenters in this country have been important far beyond their small numbers. In 1979, the same Kim Young-Sam, then head of the opposition New Democratic Party, was ejected from the National Assembly for criticizing President Park Chung Hee.

Mr. Kim's hunger strike already has had some tangible effects in the established political arena. To avoid being upstaged by him, the two legal opposition parties in the National Assembly are pressing the government for early action on its promise to lift the ban on the 300-plus politicians. And the government is hinting that students who were arrested during demonstrations may be released from jail and allowed to return to classes, if they show repentance.

The strike also focused attention on Mr. Kim and his political future. Mr. Kim found in the hunger strike a tactic that effectively nullified the ban. If he continues to speak out, he'll pose a challenge to the government. Choi Ki-Sun, a secretary to Mr. Kim, says he thinks he'll do just that, perhaps by leading the new pan-national movement.

The government has been worried enough to issue a pointed warning. In a speech before the National Assembly earlier this week, Prime Minister Kim Sang-Hyup, termed Mr. Kim's actions "regrettable" violations of the constitution. He expressed hope that Mr. Kim would curtail his political activities. If he doesn't, the prime minister said, the government would take "proper legal measures."

"Eventually some kind of political confrontation is coming around between the government and Kim Young-Sam's people," the banned politician said Mr. Choi, Mr. Kim's secretary, was slightly more sanguine, saying that if anti-government forces can unite, the government will be hard-pressed to suppress them. "If we become separated and our power (is) reduced, the government will attack us," he said.

If that happens, the government will be clamping down on a man who has found a new political life. Kim Young-Sam emerged from the hunger strike with an improved stature in the eyes of other opposition figures. Many Korean political observers had regarded Mr. Kim as something of an opportunist and political light-weight. Chun opponents who still have reservations about Mr. Kim's character nevertheless give him credit for great courage during the hunger strike.

Mr. Kim, who was a presidential contender before Mr. Chun's ascension to power, also succeeded in embarrassing a government that likes to feel in control of events. There's some evidence that officials last well as other banned politicians didn't take Mr. Kim seriously at the outset of the fast. As Mr. Kim's commitment became clear, the government seemed uncertain about what to do.

Handling of the affair by the government-guided domestic press bordered on the ludicrous. During the fast, newspapers referred to the event only as "recent political developments." On the day Mr. Kim started eating, newspapers finally printed his name – for the first time in three years.

"The government was forced to fall into a very awkward position," the banned politician said. "The government failed to effect any counter-measures against the bold, open political action."

Mr. Kim also showed political survey by beginning the strike on the third anniversary of an anti-government uprising in the southern city of Kwangju. The insurrection erupted a day after then-Gen. Chun declared nationwide martial law as part of his consolidation of power. For dissenters, Kwangju represents the rise of President Chun by bullets rather than ballets.

Mr. Kim chose a time when other important banned politicians weren't on the scene. Kim Dae-Jung and Kim Jong-Pil, the other two people who were vying for the presidency before the May 1980 crackdown, are in the U.S. Early in the hunger strike, Kim Young-Sam rejected a government offer of freedom and a plane ticket to the U.S., Britain or Japan. His refusal was another action that helped his image.

The fast bestowed international notoriety on Mr. Kim. The event, covered extensively by the Western and Japanese media, prompted pro-Kim demonstrations around the world, including Tokyo. In Washington, Sen. Edward Kennedy inserted a statement of support into the Congressional Record. "If the (Korean) government is truly concerned about the health of Mr. Kim, it should proceed to restore full respect for basic rights and to foster the democratic institutions to which Mr. Kim is himself committed," the senator said.

Image Abroad

The Korean government, of course, doesn't have to worry about any change in the strong support afforded by the Reagan administration. But authorities here are concerned about the country's image abroad. They would like to see President Chun viewed as a healer of past wounds who's taking gradual steps toward liberalizing the political climate. The unity among divergent anti-government elements during the strike was another gain for Mr. Kim. The solidarity probably will dissipate now, but Mr. Kim still proved that he could be a rallying point. That was something many oppositionists and Western observers had questioned.

In short, Kim Young-Sam is attempting to establish himself as a politician to be reckoned with. If he continues to speake out as expected, Mr. Kim will force a difficult decision on how to proceed at the highest levels of government.

President Chun speaks often of the need to maintain stability and promote politics of "dialogue" – a euphemism for going along with his policies. He clearly is uncomfortable with real criticism and wouldn't hesitate to deal harshly with Mr. Kim if he deems that necessary. On the other hand, Mr. chun doesn't need any further harm to his international image, and a crackdown would polarize the opposition an undesirable result.

(Continued from Page 1)

Sam.

The arrest of the secretary occurred three days after "prime minister" Kim Sang Hyup told the "national assembly" that the "government" would use "necessary legal measures" if former politicians act in ways considered threatening to "social stability."

The "prime minister" accused Kim Young Sam and his supporters of violating a ban on political activity and said the "government" would no longer tolerate "illegal political actions."

Kim Duk Yong was also accused of promoting a national alliance to back demands for direct "presidential" elections, freedom of the press and release of imprisoned dissidents.

Further, on June 14, south Korea's "supreme court" handed down a guilty verdict to a man of the Ecumenical Youth Council in Korea who gave out leaflets to the foreign press.

Kim Choil Gi was brought to trial after he handed out leaflets criticizing the "government" on July 23 last year in connection with the closure of the multi-national Control Date Co. as an aftermatch of a labor-management dispute.

Kim said in the leaflets that the "government" sympathized with the multinational company and assumed a benevolent stance toward it while using forceful means toward the employes.

The "criminal court" had earlier sentenced him to a prison term of one and a half year.

In the appelate court the judge handed down a verdict of innocent, saying that the mere act of giving out "slanderous leaflets does not constitute a crime.

But, the "supreme court" returned the case to the appellate court for retrial, saying that, regardless of whether or not the foreign press used it, Kim violated the law when he "slandered the nation and the government."

The arrest of Kim Yong Sam's aide and "supreme court's" judgment showed that the Chon Du Hwan will insist confrontation with the democratic forces and that he will never respond to the call by Mr. Kim Yong Sam and other democratic figures for democratic reforms in south Korea.

S. Korean Opposition Parties Back Kim's Demand

South Korea's parliamentary Opposition on June 14 demanded the total lifting of political curbs and backed for presidential contender Kim Yong Sam's demands for a return to full democracy.

Shin Sang Woo, vice president of the major opposition "Democratic Korea Party", denounced an eight-year ban on 305 former politicians, including Kim, as a "political violation of human rights and a political curfew."

He told "parliament" the ban, barring the politicians from politics until 1988, ran counter to Chon Du Hwan's declared aim of "freeing south Korea from political repression."

Shin said 55-year-old Kim Yong Sam, had almost spoken for the party's basic policy.

Impression of S. Korea: Japanese Visitor

A Japanese company employee named Watanabe Katsuo recently visited south Korea at a time when Mr. Kim Yong Sam was on a hunger strike to demand democratic reforms.

In his contribution to The People's Korea, he discussed his impression of his second visit to south Korea.

The following are excerpts from his notes: (Subtitles are ours ... Ed.)

I visited south Korea for two weeks on business in mid-May. This was my second visit to south Korea.

I knew about the hunger strike by Mr. Kim Yong Sam, a one-time "presidential" candidate and former head of the New Democratic Party, after I came back to Japan. While I was staying in south Korea, newspapers never reported on Mr. Kim Yong Sam's hunger strike. Through my own experience, I could feel how severe south Korea's censorship is.

When I was walking in downtown Seoul, I saw a thirty-story building. I asked a man who accompanied me, "What's that building?" "That is the Cultural Information Center," he answered. I could understand now why that building was so large. That building is in charge of press censorship in south Korea. I had a feeling that the south Korean people were ill-informed about what was going on in south Korea than the Japanese people.

Some people there expressed great expectations about the coming Asiad ('86) and Seoul Olympics ('88). After these events, south Korea will become better, they said. But, I did not feel that way.

People at large are worried about the growing foreign debts. South Korea's foreign debts approximately stand at 540 billion. Concerned people say it is ridiculous to ask for foreign loans to host these games as the country's foreign debts have already reached a dangerous level.

Growing Wrath Against "President" Chon Du Hwan

When I was drinking at a bar, a customer shouted to a waitress, "Li Sun Ja, bring more whisky!" Li Sun Ja is the name of the wife of "president" Chon Du Hwan. Everybody knows she was involved in the big financial scandal last year. The name of a waitress at the bar happened to be the same as that of Chon Du Hwan's wife. So, the customers often let out their pent-up frustration by shouting, "Li Sun Ja."

I also heard people bad-mouthing "president" Chon Du Hwan. I thought the "president" was not respected at all by the people.

I heard that anti-communist feelings among the people were very strong. I asked several young people a question: "Which do you dislike more, Japan or North Korea?" All of them answered, "Japan." Blood is thicker than water. Anti-Japanese sentiments which made newspaper headlines last year in connection with Japanese textbook issues are deep-rooted among the south Koreans.

I am not well-informed about the democratic movement in south Korea. However, news about Kwangju reached Seoul while I stayed there. I heard quite often about a joint cemetery for those who were killed in Kwangju three years ago.

They say family members of the victims make it a rule to visit the joint cemetery together once a month. Not only family members but also people from various provinces visit there. The place has become a "holy place" in south Korea. To the Chon Du Hwan "regime," Kwangju is Achilles' heel.

One of my friends in Seoul told me that students' demonstrations were likely to continue till mid-June. Usually, they rise up in struggles to mark the April 19 student revolution and the Kwangju popular uprising. After that demonstrations subside, he said.

He denied authorities' claim that demonstrations were joined only by "radical" students. Most students are opposed to the present "government", he stressed.

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